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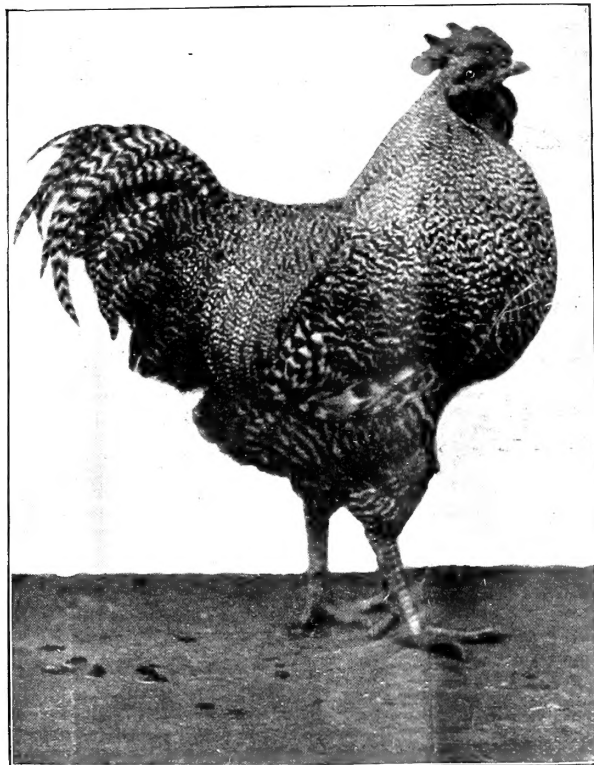
The Eastern Poultryman



Vol. 5

Freeport, Maine, October, 1903

No. 1



Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerel,
Bred by E. E. Peacock, Kents Hill, Maine.

PUBLISHED
MONTHLY.

GEO. P. COFFIN, PUBLISHER.

FREEPORT, ME., U.S.A.

25 CENTS
A YEAR'S

Woodward's Pedigreed Barred PLYMOUTH ROCKS

ARE NOTED FOR QUALITY.

The best lot of youngsters ever raised by me are for sale at prices to please purchasers. Young stock for the early winter shows can be found here as good as grows.
My birds have won North, South, East and West, including such shows as Boston, for my customers as well as myself. Write for prices and particulars.

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VERY REASONABLY.

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They Enable You to Cull Your Flock for Profit.

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will be ready for you at any time.
Write for prices of breeding stock.

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WINNERS in hot company. HARRY C. NUNAN, Gloucester, Mass.
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NOTE—1 claim my males the richest colored in existence.
If you doubt it, send for sample feathers for comparison. ROBT. S. TAYLOR, Port Huron, Mich.

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Breeders for sale to make room for chicks. Many of these are fine exhibition pullets, and all bred from my NEW YORK and BOSTON WINNERS. They won't cost you much more than common stock. Write for prices.

Eggs after June 1, Half Price.

EDW. M. DEERING,
BIDDEFORD, MAINE.

John E. Davis & Brother,

...Proprietors of...

Village Hill Poultry Yards.

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That are Rose Combs. Eggs \$2 per 13, \$5 per 39
14 Village Street, Marblehead, Mass.
Member Rhode Island Red Club.

Your Ad

in New England Poultry Journal will sell every good bird you can raise and every egg you can produce.

Send 50c

for Journal ONE YEAR and 3-line ADVERTISEMENT once in classified column.

NEW ENGLAND POULTRY JOURNAL,

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HEN LICE KILLER

Kills Lice in Three Minutes.
Sample Box, 10 Cents.
AGENTS WANTED.
Big Commission.

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Birds for sale.
Prize winners at Concord, Clinton, Brattleboro, and Brockton Fairs. Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns, Bantams, Minorcas.

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Won all firsts and seconds at Wakefield, Reading and Atlantic City, N. J.

At the great show in Newark, won all the honors.

Fine cockerels for sale at reasonable prices.
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Puritan Poultry Farms and Manufacturing Company,

No. 1 Hudson Street,

New York City, N. Y.

The Eastern Poultryman.

ESTABLISHED 1899 AS THE POULTRYMAN AND POMOLOGIST.

DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 5.

Freeport, Maine, October, 1903.

No. 1.

The Point of View.

(Written for The Eastern Poultryman.)

Years ago a certain kind of sign could be seen over the doors of some places of business. To a person going down the street it told one story, to one standing directly in front it told another, to one journeying up the street yet another. Three different statements on one sign, yet no two of them could be read at the same time or from the same position. Indeed there were points of view where one could see the sign clearly enough but could get no information whatever from it.

Yet the sign itself was always the same; it never changed. It was a scientific sign. The differences all depended upon the points of view of the observer.

I recently read an article in *Poultry Topics* that brought this idea quite forcibly to my mind. The writer appeared to be having a conniption fit over the terrible doings or undoings of some other writer. As nearly as I could gather from his diatribe some one or other had been giving scientific instruction in poultry matters and had used language that is not commonly employed at barn raisings and the like.

According to the complainant, the scientific writer made "the art," that is what the complainant called it, "the art" of poultry breeding and feeding appear to be so difficult to those who had money, that they would hesitate to deliver up that money to those who would be glad to start them on the royal road to poultry fortune—for a consideration. Those are not his exact words to be sure; I have merely put what seemed to be his idea into plainer language, for he wants us to use "plain language."

As an interested reader of poultry journals I scanned this outburst of indignant protest to see if it contained any message for me, and others. Apparently it did.

I found the word "scientific" defined as something "hard to master and comprehend." That was news to me. I did not suppose that "scientific" meant that.

Looking a little further I found "art" defined as "easily acquired knowledge." That was another idea that my particular point of view had never disclosed. I recalled the words: "Art is long and time is fleeting," and looked for more. "Barred Rocks." Now I am interested for I breed Barred Rocks. I discover that this gentleman with a vitriolic distaste for "science" and a commercial regard for "art" can teach any man "with a moderate share of common sense how to breed exhibition specimens in one lesson."

It appears that art, then, is not very long after all. But I pass on, for, in common with a few millions of other poultry keepers I am not particularly interested in breeding exhibition specimens. It is our point of view merely; the exhibition specimens don't change—that is,

they don't change after they leave the exhibitor's hands.

That portion of the article relating to exhibition values in several breeds is no doubt intensely interesting and instructive to those whose point of view is in line with it, I do not question it at all. We need such instruction, as well as other kinds, for those who can use it.

Instruction in mating for exhibition qualities follows, and then we come to a definition of an "ideal fowl." "The ideal fowl is the one which pleases the popular eye and palate." "It must be a thoroughbred to be beautiful."

Now a thoroughbred is a horse. How on earth can a fowl be a horse and yet be beautiful? Think of a horse with a five point comb and feathers "barred to the skin." Yet Mr. Brown objects to science. He continues: "Thoroughbred fowls are like finely cultured people—they show their blue blood and breeding."

If that is true they certainly will not object to science.

But now we come to real genuine science in this article written by a breeder who hates science. He says: "Their utility points are their eggs and meat; their standard points their beauty." * * * * "The ideal fowl is the good layer," etc. * * * * "To produce all these qualifications in a breed of fowls you must mate the specimens that conform to them." (Italics mine.) What is that, my non-scientific breeder, but science? If it is correct, is that an "art" to be learned in one lesson? "The ideal fowl is a good layer"; correct you are. What is a "good layer," Mr. Brown? "We must mate the specimens that conform to them." How many of us are doing it?

There are good points to be found in nearly every article we come across if we only look for them. From our different view points we get different messages. Some of us are interested and helped by one thing, others by another.

This afternoon (evening down south) I was looking at a Barred Rock hen on the "green lawn," where she had no business to be, not being a prize winner. It occurred to me that she had been a pretty good hen from some points of view. Her name is the number on her leg band, and she is a plain little Quakeress, a decided "cull" from Mr. Brown's non-scientific point of view (as I had neglected to take that "one lesson") but she laid over 200 eggs last year. I won't say how many over 200, but after she reached that point she continued to lay and produced more over 200 than many a profitable exhibition Rock has laid in a whole year, very likely.

Three dozen eggs at even two dollars per dozen brings in six dollars in real money, and might entitle the bird that laid them to the name "a good layer." It would depend upon the point of view. I have no stock or eggs for hatching to sell, so that is not my point of view, by the way.

Many of our friends who object to "science," and the language employed

by science to make itself clear, express a desire for "plain language that we can all understand." It is in many cases a reasonable desire; there appears to be some ground for dignified and competent complaint, sometimes, but is "good layer," "fine layer," "grand layer," plain language? Do we all understand those terms to mean the same degree of excellence, or anything in particular? If so, what do they mean?

Is "thoroughbred" a plainly understood term when to one person it means purebred fowls and to many others it means a breed of horses?

Verily much depends upon our point of view.

F. O. WELLCOME.

Yarmouth, Maine.

A Practical Market Poultryman.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

When a market poultryman who has kept at least thirteen breeds and now keeps practically all of one kind and 400 of them, strongly shows that that breed must be an excellent one for practical purposes. Such a poultryman is E. S. Howe, of Lowell, Mass., and he breeds White Plymouth Rocks.

One day last fall, late in the afternoon, just after feeding, I enjoyed a call at this farm, not a very desirable time to see the birds but I could see the houses and had a pleasant talk with the proprietor.

The farm is pleasantly situated about three miles out. Long closed houses were built and the fowls were kept quite close at night at first and the birds would be sick with colds often. A trial of scratching shed houses proved so satisfactory regarding the health of the fowls and the egg yield, that a large part of the continuous houses have been converted into open scratching shed houses. The birds now have the best of health. The curtains to the scratching sheds are only dropped in stormy weather. Don't close the small doors to the sheds nor make the houses tight until zero weather.

Mr. Howe uses twelve to fifteen birds to a mating, the chicks are reared on free range with access to large cabbage patches, and the mature birds are kept in good-sized yards. He considers \$1.00 per hen a good average profit. He believes in a liberal use of straw in houses and runs. He also produces milk for market and thinks the two businesses go well together for at times when the sales from poultry is small the sales of milk help out on the daily income so there are good sales the year round.

E. T. PERKINS.

Care of the Male Birds.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

It pays to take good care of the breeding male. They should have one feed a day of very nutritious food by themselves during the breeding season. About

three-fourths of the time I give this feed as mash. A wire cage about two feet square built onto the side of the pen is useful for this purpose.

All males should be frequently dusted with "Death to Lice." They seem to be troubled by lice more than the hens are. I suppose as they do not burrow and dust themselves as frequently as the hens do.

Males thus cared for will keep in good condition and if they are not mated with too many females these pens will give fertile eggs that will hatch strong healthy chicks.

After the eggs for hatching season is over I take the males away from the hens and those I wish to keep are placed in grassy yards or on good grass range with shade to recuperate and grow the new plumage.

By this method I believe the males will remain in breeding condition longer and that they will be more vigorous and that the chicks coming from those matings which these males head, all other things being equal, will be the strongest. The males are placed in the breeding pens about January 1.

E. T. PERKINS.

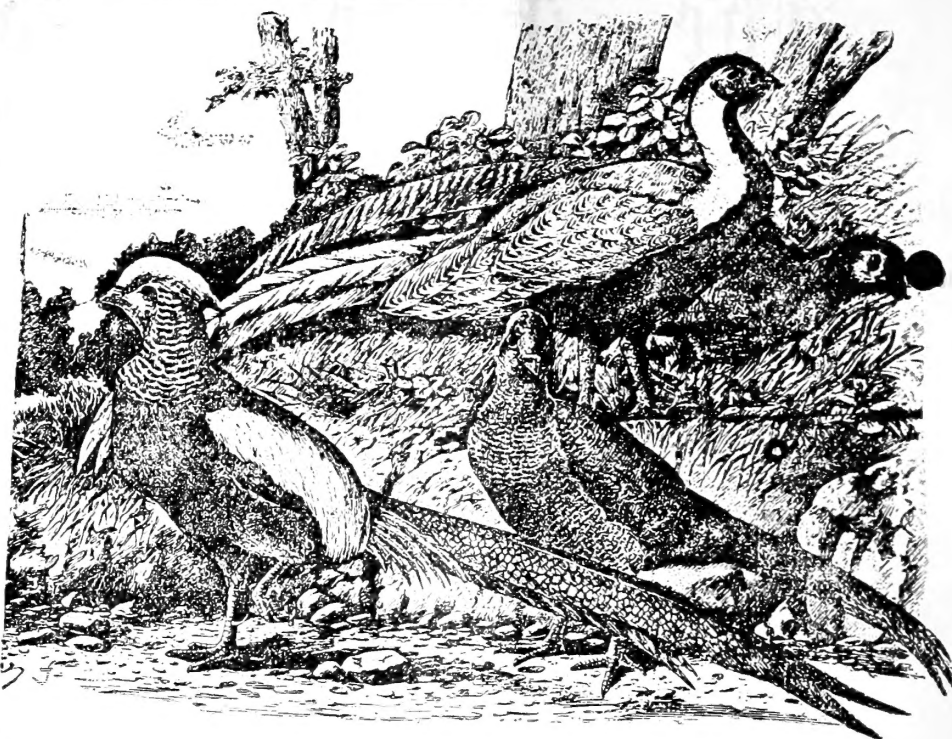
Kennebunkport, Me.

The Pheasant Industry.

The pheasant industry of the United States and Canada, has become very popular of late years on account of its demand in the market at \$4 to \$10 per pair weighing three pounds, also being prominently introduced as one of our game birds in park and game preserves, and again held very frequently in captivity by private individuals as a pet bird. The pheasant is of a most noble and beautiful form, attractive head, stout bill, short wings, elegant long tail, adorned with brilliant golden spangled plumage, one breed more beautiful than another. I handle a large flock of pheasants and generally mate in pairs; also one cock with two hens in the early spring, which I keep in separate small parks, size about 8x10 feet. I say parks because a pheasant does not require any housing. The only thing I do for their protection is that I plant small evergreen trees in the park and have plenty of shelter from the north. These birds, being of very hardy constitution, will stand most any kind of weather and will not take shelter at any time. From all my experience I never yet had a sick pheasant; diseases so common among chickens, as roup, etc., have never yet occurred in my pheasants. In July I change cock birds, which have not been used in the breeding pens that season, causing every egg to be fertile to the last one laid.

Pheasants, very tame to their keeper, are very shy and timid in their nature to strangers and animals. The male birds are great fighters, and two of them rarely live in the same park during the breeding season. A pheasant hen lays between 65 and 75 eggs in a season, from April until the middle of August. She makes her nest on the ground. They are very poor mothers, at least in confinement they do not seem to have natural love for their own. Therefore, to raise these birds I use common chicken hens. Pheasants' eggs hatch within twenty-two days, except Silver, which hatch in twenty-four days. Now, the most important point in raising pheasants is to rid the sitting hens of lice and red mites, and this is not such a very easy task as some people think it is.

The first three or four weeks I feed



Silver and Golden Pheasants.

boiled eggs, dry bread crumbs and a little canary seed, about one egg to eight young, and give them free range. An excellent pasture is a clover patch or lettuce close by. Grass and clover are as much the staff of pheasants as bread is to man. Pheasants will thrive on grass and greens exclusively. I make it my business never to touch their feed with my hands. I use a large airy dry goods box for a coop, take one side entirely off and put poultry wire instead, and station it in a shady spot, or else have bushes over the top. I place a yard of 12-inch wide boards about three feet square around the coop the first three days, in order for them to get used to the mother's call and not wander off. Pheasants, when hatched, are very strong and lively and ready to eat at once, therefore I do not wait twenty-four hours, but feed at once, principally dry bread crumbs for the first day. I claim nothing but lice to worry kills the young. They are as easy to raise as chickens and can be reared in any kind of climate. I raised 75 per cent. last year and most of my birds were raised in August. When four weeks old I feed with grain. When eight weeks old I cage them in with two-inch poultry wire and give them lots of brush to roost on, which is an important point to observe, also shelter from the north. Young pheasants cannot stand roosting on bare ground. They grow fast and have their full plumage and tail when five months old.

Pheasants are very small feeders. Feed for ten head of fowls is enough for thirty pheasants. I anticipate lots of eggs this coming year. If you are a lover of birds, try to raise pheasants. It will give you a great deal of pleasure, besides being a very profitable industry. Pheasants and pigeons go fine together. Pheasant roast is the finest delicacy on earth. Pheasant flesh is produced at same cost as chicken flesh, chicken meat sells at ten cents per pound, where pheasant meat sells at from \$1 to \$2 a pound in the market, taxidermists pay-

ing from \$2 to \$5 for their skin and plumage.

I had the pleasure to hear Patti sing "Home, Sweet Home," and saw Olga Nethersole in "Carmen." I have seen a great many sights all over the world, none affording me such pleasure as to look at my beautiful pheasants, the most beautiful birds in the world, and which become more beautiful every year.

During the winter I set up lots of corn stalks on the north and west sides of my park and have lots of pine needles on the ground; they make the snow melt quickly and keep the birds off the wet ground. I feed principally whole corn and cabbage during the cold months. I do not use boards at the bottom of my wire to the south as I want to give as much sunshine as possible for the run. As I am also a breeder of fancy and homing (Belgian) pigeons I keep pigeons and pheasants in same wire aviary. They seem to have a great attachment and admiration for one another and act very peaceably together.

From all present indications game pheasants will be very much in demand this fall and I expect to be 5,000 pheasants short on orders for stocking game preserves. I have bought every pheasant procurable in thirty States and Canada for stocking game preserves this spring. Our wealthy sports are fast becoming able to get up pheasant shoots like the English lords for a 1,000 bird kill in one day, of which we read about frequently in England. Pheasant meat far exceeds any kind of game in delicacy and flavor. Later on I will tell you more about keeping lice off, egg eating remedies, getting pheasants ready for early laying, etc.—*Ferd. Sudow, Amityville, N. Y., Prop. U. S. Pheantry.*

Golden Pheasants.

This bird is universally admired by everybody. To its brilliant plumage and restless disposition we must add the value

of the feathers to the salmon fishermen. The adult cock's crest is of orange color, the tippet of deep orange lined with blue black, breast deep crimson red, shoulder green, wing coverts steel blue and tail brown, with yellow legs. The hen is a quiet brown, and lays from thirty-five to forty eggs in a season. The eggs can be hatched with common chickens or bantams. The young are very hardy, easy to rear, stand any climate, are readily tamed, and always in demand at good prices if you wish to sell. It has been stated that the young pheasants do not breed the first year. From my experience I have hatched eleven eggs out of thirteen and repeatedly proved this statement to be an error. The golden pheasant requires far less care and room than chickens. An aviary 8x16 feet, 6 feet high, top covered with two inch mesh poultry wire, with an open shed to the north 8x5 feet for shelter is all they require.

The cockbird is a very merry creature and dances up and down his cage from morning till night displaying his tippet, first on one then the other side. Sometimes he will drop his wings and spread his rich golden feathers all over his back as he turns from side to side, whistling a song, or he will spread his tail, which is twenty-eight inches long, sweeping it gracefully as he walks to and fro. The more I see of these pheasants the more I admire them. I can not imagine anything more attractive or ornamental than a cage of golden pheasants. They are extremely neat and fastidious in their habits, graceful and happy looking.—*Ferd. Sudow, Amityville, N. Y.*

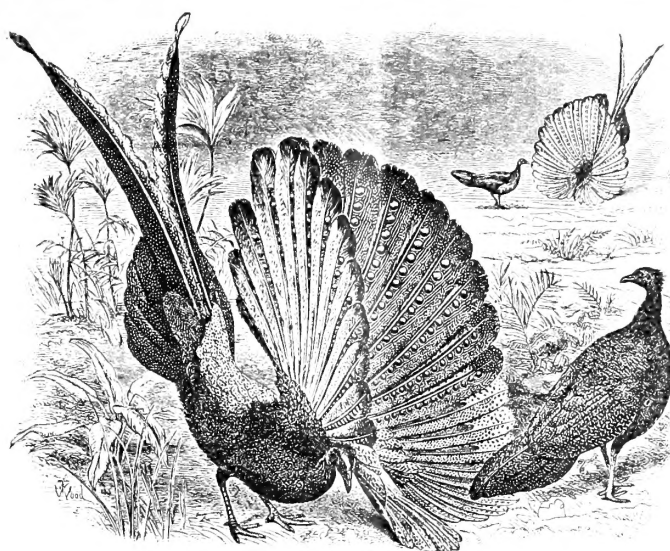
Breeding, Mating, and Preparing Buff Leghorns for the Show Room.

The most important thing to the breeder of thoroughbred poultry to have who intends breeding exhibition stock and showing it, is good, strong, vigorous stock birds for a foundation. Buff Leghorns are an industrious breed that are excelled by none, and we know that industry is health; the healthy bird produces the eggs with a strong germ that produces a chick full of strength and vigor. Buff are considered by all who know them to have these qualities, and to be the largest, and to equal any of the Leghorn family as egg producers. Buff color is more admired than any other color or two colors combined. Another, but not less important thing, is to keep the young stock free from lice, and do not ever forget to have the very best feed, grit and plenty of fresh, cool drinking water before them at all times. When the cockerels are old enough to bother the hens or pullets separate all your best birds from your flocks. Handle your birds nicely and get them tame so you can go in their pens without their flying about. Do not scare them, get them tame, and soon you will see a wonderful difference in the appearance of the young stock.

Buff Leghorns do not need to have an especially shaded place to run in in order to preserve or bring out the grand color to its best. The color always I think must be imparted from the very best even buff colored parent stock that you own.

Do not take your exhibition stock from the run until a short time before the show begins.

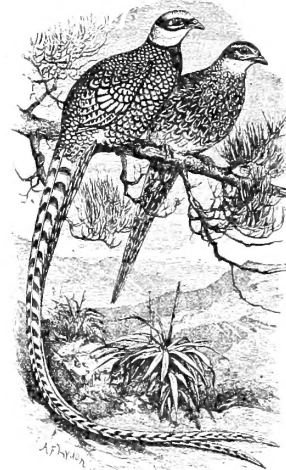
I will leave off and take up the mating question for a while. For pullet mating select a male of golden buff. He must be vigorous, of good Leghorn type, and of good buff undercolor, even serrated



THE ARGUS PHEASANT DISPLAYING ITS PLUMAGE

comb, and as good lobes as can be had. With such a bird I would mate females of a good deep shade of buff. If the male is weak in any parts be sure the females are strong in those parts; this means shape also. For cockerel mating select a male of darker shade than for pullet mating. He must be free from red, but of a deep, rich buff undercolor, no exceptions, quills as well as web of feather must be buff. He should be large, of good carriage, and carry his tail at a perfect angle. Comb should be not too large, and of a fine texture, and perfectly straight and free from twists and thumb mar.

With him I would mate females of a good even buff of exhibition color with buff throughout, clear in wing and tail, and of good undercolor. Their combs should be as upright as can be found. From this mating we should expect some very fine cockerels, and also some good pullets. The cockerels will be fit to show in any company. Before you can gain great success you must establish your own line of breeding. This may take a number of years, especially if you have stock from the yards of several different breeders. Secure new blood from a breeder that has a well-established strain. Mate for best results and in a few years you will see a great improvement in your buffs, and success shall surely crown your efforts. This is my way of mating; others may differ, but whatever you do be thorough and faithful about it. Before taking the birds to the show feed them well and do not keep them in the coop much longer than from eight days till two weeks; this is long enough if properly handled. Now we are coming to the condition the bird shall be before you take him to the show. Many are beaten because they are not in good condition at the time. Wash their faces, combs and lobes, and their plumage if soiled. Also wash their shanks and feet, get all the dirt out from between the scales. Be sure to do this added work and not forget it, and you will notice a great difference in your birds. Do not let your birds get over-heated from the time they leave home till they reach the show room; many have been spoiled from said cause. Do not crate your birds so that they will be too warm. When you ship a bird away give him a good, roomy coop so that he may stand natural if you expect him to be in good condition during the show. Many good birds lose



Reeves' Pheasants.

The lessons drawn are—that fancy market poultry and strictly fresh eggs are the most profitable way for the farmer to market his grains; that the fancier's needs can best be supplied by the farmer who has large flocks from which to select; that the conscientious seller will have no trouble with the honest buyer; that it requires systematic work and close study to breed to standard; that for wealth of enjoyment and adequate returns for labor and capital invested the poultry business stands the test.—*J. H. Sledd in Poultry Keeper.*

Buy Stock in the Fall.

The fall is the time in which to purchase breeding fowls, for then the yards are full, and the number of good birds on hand are more numerous. Although we have repeatedly mentioned this caution, yet there are those who wait till spring to purchase, at which time the prices are higher and the best fowls gone. A breeder will not keep a large stock of fowls over winter, if he can avoid it. It entails too much care and labor for they must be kept in good condition. In order to thin out his stock he will sell better fowls at lower prices in the fall than he will in the spring, and

Concluded on Page 13.

PURE BRED POULTRY ON THE FARM.

A Flock of Forty Hens and the Profits That Resulted.

We learn by experience the most lasting and oftentimes most profitable lessons. This experience is either our own or that of the "other fellow." My own briefly stated may be of value to this same "other fellow."

The oft repeated advice of the poultry press "to grow into the business" is eminently true in our case. I use the pronoun "our" advisedly, for I am a convert—converted by the hard facts taken from my better half's memoranda of receipts and expenses from her flock of fowls.

In 1884 we settled on ancestral acres—leaving the city in which we were reared—with the avowed purpose of turning farmer, the object being the freedom of the country and a regaining of wasted strength. A few mongrel hens, never over forty, was a part of the outfit that we might have fresh eggs and fried chicken.

At either end of a shed house, in which these mongrels were kept I built two small houses and yards. In one was placed a few pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks and in the other Brown Leghorns of the bluest blood. (Mrs. Sledd was and is now an enthusiastic fancier and I was then a "Doubting Thomas" but have been for some years, if possible, the greater enthusiast of the two.) No mongrel males were allowed in that flock of forty hens, but the Barred Plymouth Rock-Leghorn cross was used for fries and eggs. And how they multiplied! How the marketman gloated when the big baskets of eggs were carried him and the plump spring chickens were ready for his coops.

During those early days an occasional copy of the *Poultry Keeper*—ever an educator—found its way to our fireside. A good friend living in sight built an incubator from the plans given by Mr. Jacobs and she and my partner were pitted against each other: she with her incubator; Mrs. Sledd with hen hens. Suffice it to say the hens won out hands down. For four years we were steadfast in our purpose to gain health and strength and believing it had been gained, I returned to my profession—teaching—in a southwestern state.

The four years had demonstrated that fowls, properly cared for, will yield a larger per cent of profit than any other stock upon the farm; that pure-bred fowls will give such an increase of profit over the mongrel as to justify the abandonment of all mixed breeds; that proper housing, cleanliness and well balanced rations with close attention to details, are prerequisites to success with poultry.

Seven years ago we returned to our farm, I, to raise tobacco and the grains; my wife, poultry. Her first year's work was sent the *Poultry Keeper* and if I remember aright her flock of hens averaged better than \$2 per head above expenses. I came out on the wrong side of the ledger and, as I wrote in your October number, I am now my wife's partner in the poultry business "for keeps" and do only so much farming as is necessary to raise the food for our fowls. For years nothing but chicks of the bluest blood have been upon our premises. How did we get it?

We purchased eggs from the best strains obtainable and became subscribers to the best class of poultry literature

—reading and studying every phase of the business and applying day by day the lessons learned. We purchased a standard make incubator and I built brooders—we have since added to the number—and although we were rearing only pure-bred fowls and breeding them to standard requirements, as near as we could not to sacrifice their usefulness, we were catering only to a fancy market trade.

We were in doubt as to advertising, not that we did not know we had pure stock, but because we knew that there were a great many "grumblers" in this world of ours and we dreaded contact with them. About four years ago an agricultural journal, and a little later a poultry paper, invited us to contribute to its columns. We ventured to do so along the line of pure-bred poultry. These articles called forth some comment and finally brought us some customers.

These were so well pleased we added the fancy and now cater to both. We ventured to advertise in a modest way and since then the business has outgrown Jack's famous beanstalk. Such is the record, and with hammer and saw going to enlarge the quarters and the incubators running to turn out the stock, all is serene and happy "down on the farm."

What to Feed.

Green bones are not used as extensively as they should be, because grain can be obtained with less difficulty and at a low cost, but as egg-producing material the bone is far superior to grain; nor does the bone really cost more in some sections. The cutting of the bone into available sizes is now rendered an easy matter, as the bone cutter is within the reach of all. Bones fresh from the butcher have more or less meat adhering, and the more of such meat the better, as it will cost no more per pound than the bone, while the combination of both meat and bone is almost a perfect food from which to produce eggs.

If the farmer can get two extra eggs per week from each hen in winter he will make a large profit. We may add that if the product of each hen can be increased one egg per week only in winter, that one egg will pay for all the food she can possibly consume, and it therefore pays to feed the substances that will induce the hens to lay. If the hens are consuming food and yet are producing no eggs they will cause a loss to their owner, and this happens every winter on a large number of farms. The hens receive plenty of food, but not of the proper kind.

A pound of green cut bone is sufficient for sixteen hens one day, which means that two cents will pay for that number of fowls. If one quart of grain can be fed at night to sixteen hens, and one pound of bone in the morning, it should be ample for each day (and the majority of fanciers do) we find in winter. In summer only the bone need be given. Such a diet provides fat, starch, nitrogen, phosphates, lime, and all the substances required to enable the hens to lay eggs. As an egg is worth about three cents in the winter it is plain that it is cheaper to feed bone than grain, as the greater number of eggs not only reduces the total cost but increases the profit as well.

The bone-cutter is as necessary to the poultryman as his feed mill. It enables him to use an excellent and cheap food, and gives him a profit where he might otherwise be compelled to suffer a loss. It is claimed that the bone cutter pays for

itself in eggs, and really costs nothing. Bones are now one of the staple articles of food for poultry, and no rations should have them omitted. They are food, grit and lime all combined in one, and the hens will leave all other foods to receive the cut bone. If cut fine even chicks and ducklings will relish such excellent food, while turkeys grow rapidly on it. To meet with success requires the use of the best materials, and green bone beats all other substances as food for poultry. There is quite a difference between the green, fresh bone, rich in its juices as it comes from the butcher's, and the hard, dry bone which has lost its succulence. The value of all foods depends largely upon their digestibility, and the more this is provided for the greater the saving of food and the more economical the production of eggs.—*Michigan Poultry Breeder*.

The Neglected Breeds.

In glancing through the advertising columns of poultry journals and in noting the illustrations and articles in the reading columns, one cannot fail to be impressed with the inequality of the various breeds of fowls from the viewpoint of popular favor.

This condition of affairs is simply evidence of the existence of fads in poultry raising. There are a number of obscure breeds or varieties of several breeds that are in every way the equal of those on the top wave of popularity and there is no reason for their less prominent position, except that they have not been forced to the front and judiciously advertised. Here is where the right sort of a specialty club is needed and can do a world of good. There is a golden opportunity right now for a few organizations of this character backed by liberal minded and enthusiastic breeders who are willing to make personal gain a secondary consideration. Those who do the work must of necessity receive a certain amount of free advertising. This helps them in a business way and they are entitled to all they can get as long as they confine themselves to legitimate opportunities which arise from serving the best interests of the organization.

Some of the neglected varieties have been favorites in the past and have well merited all the praise bestowed upon them. We have nothing to say to the detriment of the new breeds, but if the same effort to advance some of them was directed toward the resurrection of the older ones, the poultry industry would be greatly benefited as would breeders individually. There are many fanciers of some of the more popular varieties who would find it much to their advantage financially to take up some of these neglected ones and energetically push to the front with them. There is more opportunity for winning in the show room, because the competition is not so strong. The prizes in most cases are just as valuable as in other classes and the demand for the stock and eggs is just as large in proportion. We really believe that the conditions are not fully realized by but very few who are in position to profit by them.—*American Poultry Journal*.

For a limited time we will accept subscriptions for the *Reliable Poultry Journal* and the *EASTERN POULTRYMAN*, both for one year, for 50 cents. Send in your orders at once.

Breeding Turkeys.

Turkeys should not be restrained. They require much more exercise than chickens. Without a free run they soon show signs of loss of health and thrift, perceptible, perhaps, to only the watchful eye that knows well the springy bearing, glossy plumage, bright eye and plump body of the turkey, the surroundings of which are suitable and agreeable. No other food that can be provided for a turkey past one month of age is so good for it as that which it will find for itself in the fields; and at the same time a large flock of turkeys is no inconsiderable help in keeping down insect pests. The favorite food of the turkey is the grasshopper, but many other insects are dainty morsels for its palate, eagerly sought for.

However, it is best to restrain the turkey somewhat, and absolutely necessary to restrain it until a month old if satisfactory results are to be obtained. Strange to say, the instincts of the mother turkey are not altogether conducive to the well being of her brood. For example, she will lead them through the grass and weeds, while yet wet with dew in the early morning, until the poults are drenched; and young turkeys are very susceptible to moisture. They are much more easily drowned than are young chickens. Drenched with the dew from the grass and weeds, apparently their strength forsakes them and they sink down to be lost and to die, while their mother marches on through the wet grass apparently oblivious of their loss. It may be domestication has so weakened the turkey as to take from it much of its ability to withstand moisture while it is young, without lessening the instinct of the mother to lead her brood forth to eat in the freshness and dewiness of the morning—another evidence that mind is more enduring than matter. However this may be, if one does not wish to have half of the broods lost in the wet grass or weeds, he must keep them penned up until the dew or rain has nearly or altogether dried off the grass. A pen made by standing four wide boards—say 20 inches wide—on edge, and holding them in place by driving stakes against them, will answer. Whenever the poults can get over the boards they can endure the dew. If some short boards are laid across one corner to form a roof, and this corner is protected from surface water, the pen makes as good a domicile for the flock as can well be devised.

A hen will hatch and mother turkeys, and mother them almost or quite as well as a turkey. During the first month of their existence she will do even better, as she will not take them on the harmful long tramps through the wet grass that I have just written about. But after the poults are a month old the turkey makes the better mother, as she knows best where abounds the food best for them, while a hen will not lead them on those tiresome long walks that are to obtain that food. At this time a brood mothered by a hen will leave her often if there is a brood mothered by a turkey to join. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished for.

The plan that I have found the best is to have most of the turkey eggs hatched by hens. The turkey nest is systematically robbed, three or four of the fresh eggs being allowed to remain each time, for if all the eggs are taken she may change her nest and not lay for some days. When the nest is thus robbed the turkey will lay three or four times as many eggs, before her desire to sit, takes

full possession of her, as she would otherwise. When she gets so desperate as to go hatching on three or four eggs, the only thing to do is to take the eggs and destroy the nest, or allow her to sit. It is well to put turkey eggs under two or three hens at the same time that the turkey is put to hatching. Then, as the turkeys are hatched out, all may be given to the turkey to mother. Usually she will take them readily enough if they are placed in her flock; but if she shows a disposition not to receive the extra charges, if they are slipped under her at night she will adopt them in the morning. A good turkey will mother fifty poults as well as a dozen. Of course they must have a good shelter, as she cannot well cover so many.

The bronze variety is the best turkey for the general farmer. It is the most disposed to roam, and in a neighborhood where the majority have flocks of turkeys it is necessary to curb the roaming disposition of the bronze, if one does not wish to be subjected to the annoyance of being accused of having some neighbor's turkeys, when likely at the same time, he is certain that some neighbor has some of his turkeys. This condition of affairs not infrequently leads to neighborhood quarrels and sometimes to lawsuits. The bronze can be kept nearer home by feeding it regularly at least three times a day, no matter if the feed be very light, by giving it some dainty morsel, to tempt it to come home each night; by bringing the young flocks home each night, if they do not come of their own accord, for if brought home while young, they are almost sure to come of their own volition when they are older; and by petting them, while the turkey, and especially the bronze, is a shy fowl, it is very susceptible to kindly attention, likes to be fed from the hand and to be stroked, and such treatment makes it less disposed to spend its time away from the haunts of men.

Rightly handled—and it is not difficult to handle them properly—turkeys are among the most profitable products of the farm. During the warm season they get, more than any other class of fowls, their own food, and this food is not only of no cost to the owner, but is of such a character that its destruction by the turkeys is a positive gain. Of course, when they are to be fattened for market they must be fed liberally of food specially prepared for them. This food should be largely of corn. While fattening, turkeys should be allowed to take only moderate exercise, else they will "run off" a considerable part of what should be gain. I find that the best plan is to confine them in a lot surrounded by a high fence, and to clip the feathers of one wing, so that the fowl cannot fly. Not to fatten the turkeys thoroughly is as foolish and wasteful of profits as to grow swine or cattle and put them on the market when only partly fattened. Turkeys are very hearty eaters and if properly fed they soon fatten.

Nearly every turkey grower markets his surplus for Thanksgiving, Christmas or New Year's and the result is to glut the market and bring down prices at these dates. The better plan is to market at other times—before these dates rather than after them; for before these dates, as nearly all the turkeys are being held in fattening pens, very few are on the market and the demand and prices are good, while after these dates the appetite of the public for turkeys is not so keen, consumers have a vivid remem-

brance of low prices, and there are considerable offerings by those that were disposed to sell at the holiday prices and who are naturally eager to get rid of their fattened fowls.—*American Stock Keeper*.

Squab Raising.

As an industry squab raising requires less capital and less work in proportion to the returns than any other business of similar character, says the *Washington Post*. In the first place, experience has taught that the common pigeons of the streets and alleys are not only the healthiest and best breeders, but that they also produce the best squabs, young birds that are easily fattened and that are strong and hardy. The high priced and fancy breeds of pigeons, such as pouters, tumblers, fantails, duchesses, Antwerps, dragoons, runts, silver duns, etc., do not compare with the scrub pigeon for the purposes of squab production, so that at the outset the person contemplating entering the business is relieved of the necessity of spending a large sum of money for fancy birds.

As for a place in which to breed pigeons, an extensive structure is not a necessity, nor is it even desirable, the requisites being that the structure should be warm in winter and not too hot in summer, free from dampness and, if possible, with a southern exposure; also that it should be free from rats and mice. For this purpose nothing is better than an empty garret, well provided with light and the floor covered with gravel or cinders. All cracks should be made tight in order to prevent drafts in winter time. This last condition is much to be desired if squabs are to be raised in the winter season, which is the time when they are dearest and consequently bring the best prices.

The most interesting and important part of the business is at the time the young are hatched out. Unlike chickens and turkeys, the feeding of the young pigeons is attended to by the parent birds, thus saving the person engaged in squab raising a great deal of trouble which in chicken raising must be attended to. It seems that the pigeon has never reached that stage of thorough domestication where the young birds have to be fed artificially; but, like the wild birds of the forest, the pigeon is one of the few domestic fowls that attend to the feeding of their young with what squab raisers call "soft food," or "pigeon's milk," until they are old enough to shift for themselves. Thus the troublesome part of the work of chicken raising is absent in pigeon culture.

The young birds begin to eat grain in about a week after they are hatched, and then it is that the squab raiser should see to it that they are kept stuffed with grain and never hungry. The parent birds cannot be depended on to look after the welfare of their progeny after the "soft food" period is passed. They have a curious habit of stuffing one and starving the other, fighting the starved bird off and feeding its share to the favorite.—*Selected*.

Individuality and clearness of expression in an ad. are more important than grammar or rhetoric. Make people understand what you mean, above everything. Individuality though, is the thing to strive for. If you use another's ideas be sure to fit them to your business and personality.

THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN.

FREEPORT, MAINE.

Geo. P. Coffin, - Publisher.

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Make all remittances payable to GEO. P. COFFIN,
 Freeport, Maine.

The columns of this paper are open to communica-
 tions concerning anything in which our readers may be
 interested. Contributions and questions on Poultry
 topics are solicited, and our readers are invited
 to use the paper as a medium for the exchange of
 ideas of mutual interest.

OCTOBER, 1903.

World's Fair Poultry Superintendent.

T. E. Orr, Secretary and Treasurer of
 the American Poultry Association, has
 been appointed Superintendent of Poultry
 at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition
 under Chief F. D. Coburn of the Depart-
 ment of Live Stock. Mr. Orr has already
 begun active work, and will devote con-
 siderable time during the winter at poul-
 try shows and meetings and elsewhere
 among leading fanciers in behalf of the
 World's Fair poultry show.

Mr. Orr had not been a candidate for
 the position, and its tender came as a
 surprise to him, while the acceptance of
 the place was at a considerable personal
 sacrifice. Friends of several of the lead-
 ing and most efficient poultry men in the
 country urged their names for considera-
 tion, and the selection of Mr. Orr came
 as a result of a most thorough canvass of
 the entire situation by the Exposition
 management.

Superintendent Orr is a native of Vir-
 ginia, but is best known in the live stock
 world as a Pennsylvanian. After gradu-
 ating from college he began teaching, but
 in 1886 he became an editor on the staff
 of the *National Stockman and Farmer* of
 Pittsburg. He continued in this work
 fifteen years, and since 1901 has given his
 time to the care of his farms, lecturing at
 institutes and agricultural colleges and
 judging and other work in connection
 with the poultry industry.

The World's Fair management and the
 American Poultry Association are work-
 ing in utmost harmony, and the selection
 of Mr. Orr for so conspicuous a position
 is a guarantee that the entire poultry in-

MAINE POULTRY SHOWS.

Freeport Poultry Association, Freeport, Dec. 16-18, 1903.

Maine State Poultry Association, Lewiston, Jan. 5-8, 1904.

St. Croix Poultry Association, Calais, Feb. —, 1904.

dusty rather than factional or sectional
 interests is to be conserved at St. Louis.

Poultry, pigeons and pet stock are
 placed in Division "E" in the World's
 Fair classification and have been allotted
 over \$16,000 for cash prizes. The dates
 for these shows are October 24 to Novem-
 ber 5, 1904.

World's Fair Poultry Exhibits.

The American Poultry Association at
 its recent meeting in Indianapolis consid-
 ered the price list and classifications ar-
 ranged for the World's Fair poultry ex-
 hibits. After a thorough discussion the
 following resolutions were adopted by a
 unanimous vote:

Whereas, the managers of the World's
 Fair, to be held in St. Louis in 1904,
 have most liberally recognized the poul-
 try industry in the way of large prizes
 and a complete classification therefor,
 and

Whereas, the poultry department of
 the World's Fair has been placed on the
 same high and commanding basis as oth-
 er important lines of exhibits in the way
 of free entries and space, and

Whereas, the poultry breeders are as-
 sured of competent and just awards at
 the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of
 1904, and

Whereas, the unprecedented liberal
 prizes offered at the World's Fair, the
 wide publicity that will attend the
 awards, and the unexcelled opportunity
 thus provided for the wide extension of
 the poultry trade make it an occasion
 worthy of the best efforts of all interested
 in the poultry industry, and

Whereas, the American Poultry Asso-
 ciation has been cordially invited to as-
 sist in the assembling and exhibition of
 poultry at the World's Fair, and

Whereas, the deference to and full rec-
 ognition of the American Poultry Asso-
 ciation by Hon. F. D. Coburn, the Chief
 of the Department of Live Stock of the
 World's Fair, has been of the most sat-
 isfactory and pleasant character, and

Whereas, the exhibition of poultry at
 the World's Fair will be in keeping with
 the earnest, intelligent and united efforts
 put forth by all interested in the poultry
 industry, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the liberal encourage-
 ment and splendid recognition given the
 breeders and exhibitors of poultry by the
 officers of the World's Fair should be
 most heartily reciprocated by a display
 of poultry creditable in quality and quan-
 tity to an up-to-date universal exposition
 conducted on the most advanced lines
 for the purpose of advancing the best in-
 terests of the greatest number of pro-
 ducers and consumers.

Resolved, that the American Poultry
 Association desires most earnestly to im-
 press upon its constituents the great im-
 portance of the occasion and the far-
 reaching and lasting influence for good
 that will result to the poultry industry
 from a large and high-class exhibit at the
 World's Fair of 1904.

Resolved, that a vote of thanks be and
 is hereby extended to the managers of
 the World's Fair and especially to Hon.
 F. D. Coburn, the Chief of the Live

Stock Department, for the very liberal
 and highly satisfactory recognition ac-
 corded to the poultry interests and for
 the unmistakable evidence to competent
 and just awards as well as for the cordial
 and hearty spirit of co-operation assured
 in all lines of endeavor necessary to
 make the poultry show the greatest at-
 traction of the Universal Exposition of
 1904.

GREAT VALUE OF EGG HARVEST.

Larger Than Output of Gold and Silver.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

The value of the annual egg product of
 the United States exceeds that of the
 combined gold and silver output of the
 country. The poultry and eggs raised
 and eaten in the United States last year
 were worth more than all the gold or the
 silver produced in the same year. These
 are a few of the many interesting facts
 about the poultry business that have been
 unearthed by one of Secretary Wilson's
 experts in the Department of Agriculture.

From the foregoing it will be seen that
 the poultry industry is something worth
 taking into consideration in calculating
 the resources and riches of the country.
 Secretary Wilson believes that large
 profits can be made by those who will
 take up the business of producing chick-
 ens along scientific methods. He knows
 of a number of instances where men have
 gone into the industry on a small capital
 and by paying careful attention to the
 work have made comparatively large
 fortunes. The statement of the amount
 of money involved in the industry is suf-
 ficient proof of the opportunities it affords
 for yielding good returns on investments.

In order to furnish more definite infor-
 mation about the poultry business Sec-
 retary Wilson recently directed one of his
 men to get together all the facts available
 regarding the subject. The results of
 this inquiry present some surprising facts.
 The figures are largely based on the cen-
 sus returns for 1900, but are supplement-
 ed by some investigations made by the
 Department of Agriculture statisticians.
 According to the latest available tables
 the value of all fowls on farms is \$85,794,
 000. About \$15,000,000 is deducted from
 this sum to represent the fowls under
 three months of age, so that the balance
 embraces the stock that is kept for breed-
 ing and laying.

The estimated number of chickens in
 the country is 250,000,000 producing for
 market in one year poultry worth \$136,-
 000,000 and eggs worth \$144,000,000, a
 total value of about \$280,000,000. This
 represents an income of 400 per cent. on a
 similar investment.

This is not a matter of much astonish-
 ment to one who is familiar with poultry
 raising and has reckoned on the possibil-
 ities of the American hen. In seeking
 for the causes of this situation one must
 not overlook the great amount of work
 done by the mechanical incubator, which
 is not only as fully successful as the hen,
 but does its work on a very large scale.
 The use of the incubator has made it the
 duty of the hen to devote her whole time
 to the production of eggs.

How well the hens performed this duty may be gathered from the statement that the last year for which statistics are available, 1,290,000,000 dozens of eggs were produced in the United States. This allows for the consumption of 203 eggs by every man, woman and child in the country during the year and makes the value of the eggs per capita \$1.89.

Except for the year 1900 the egg product of the United States has exceeded in value that of the combined gold and silver output of the country for every year since 1850. The same statement is true of the poultry product, save for the years 1899 and 1900. The surprise occasioned by these figures is still further heightened when it is known that the poultry and eggs together produced in a single year are worth more than either the gold or the silver produced in the world for any year since the beginning of records, excepting the two years of 1898 and 1899. Pursuing the comparison further it is found that the poultry and eggs of 1900 outvalued the total exports of animals and animal products during all the years down to and including 1900.

It seems rather strange that the value of the wool produced here—which is a matter of much concern in the commercial world and over which many a political battle has been fought—is only about one-third that of the value of the egg product, and who ever heard of a Presidential election that was fought on the issue of a duty on eggs?

The poultry and egg products of the United States in 1899 exceeded in value the wheat crop of 28 states and territories. There were produced on the farms of this country in 1899, 1,290,000,000 dozen eggs. This amounts to 43,127,000 crates of 30 dozen each. An ordinary refrigerator car, which has an average length of about 42½ feet, holds 400 crates. All this means that a train of these cars sufficient to carry the product of 1899 would be 868 miles long, or long enough to reach from Chicago to Washington, and have several miles of cars to spare.

More eggs are eaten in the United States every year than in any other country in the world. Iowa is the banner state in the matter of production, in 1900 furnishing 99,000,000 dozens, worth over \$10,000,000. Ohio came second as to amount, with 91,000,000 dozens, and although this quantity was smaller than the egg product of Iowa it was worth more, having a total value of \$10,299,000. New York is surpassed by half a dozen states in the matter of egg and poultry production. The value of the poultry raised in New York in 1900 was \$6,161,000 and the value of the eggs produced there in the same year was \$8,630,000. Despite the enormity of the poultry business in this country we annually buy both chickens and eggs from foreign countries. Ten or fifteen years ago the value of the imports of eggs was considerable, amounting to \$2,500,000 in 1890, but since then the total has been steadily cut down, as our farmers awakened to the possibilities of the industry. Last year we bought from foreign countries, principally Canada, 384,000 dozens of eggs, paying for them \$37,400.

The exports of eggs and poultry are getting larger every year, and the foreign field is constantly broadening. The great majority of the fowls of this country are found in comparatively small numbers on a very large number of farms where they gather their own subsistence and receive practically no care. The consequence is that the eggs are pro-

duced at little cost. The development of this industry to an extent incredibly larger than it is at the present time is among the easy possibilities. When this is done there will be a big surplus which must find an outside market.

The export of eggs in 1900 was the largest in the history of this industry, amounting to 5,900,000 dozens, valued at \$984,000.

Potsdam, O.

Poultry at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

The special committee of representatives of the American Poultry Association appointed at the Indianapolis meeting to confer with Chief F. D. Coburn of the World's Fair Department of Live Stock met at St. Louis during the St. Louis Fair. The committee was appointed to discuss a number of matters of special interest to poultry men in connection with the World's Fair poultry show, particularly the question of the care of poultry to be exhibited. The members of the committee are Henry Steinmesch, St. Louis, chairman; Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis; Frank B. White, Chicago; B. E. Johnson, Kirkwood, Mo.; W. C. Pierce, Indianapolis; J. C. Fishel and U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.; R. C. H. Hallock, St. Louis; R. E. Jones, Edinburg, Ind.; and George Ewald, Cincinnati.

As the magnitude of the World's Fair and its universal character made necessary a general rule on the part of the management against undertaking the care of any exhibits by Exposition authorities the rules sent out by Chief Coburn in relation to the poultry show (and applicable to pigeons and pet stock as well) contained the following statements:

"Exhibitors or their agents will at all times give the necessary personal attention to the feed and care of the poultry they have on exhibition and on the close of awards in that Division remove their fowls from the Exposition grounds.

"Poultry unaccompanied by its exhibitor or his agent must be consigned to his personal representative or other responsible party, who will give it proper care and exhibition, as the Exposition authorities will not receive, care for or assume any responsibility in connection therewith.

"All poultry must be exhibited in standard coops of uniform make. Arrangements will be made by the Exposition management for a supply of these to be obtainable at a reasonable cost on the Exposition grounds, and exhibitors will there procure them directly from the manager or dealer."

These regulations make necessary arrangements by intending exhibitors of poultry, pigeons and pet stock somewhat different from those in effect at State Fairs or similar shows. The matter was taken up by the American Poultry Association with a view to shaping matters on a uniform system acceptable to the Exposition management and to intending exhibitors who will not be present to take personal care of their fowls.

The committee decided at its meeting in St. Louis that the best interests of all would be served by placing the reception, care, exhibition and return of fowls not accompanied by the owner in the hands of a responsible committee, representative of the American Poultry Association, to whom exhibitors might consign their fowls with the assurance that they would be properly looked after. A committee



PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS and BROODERS

have never been in such demand as at the present time. The sales for export would keep the factory busy to its limit, if we would let them take precedence of home orders.

The factory has been run at full capacity all summer to anticipate the fall trade, and we are in position to make immediate shipment of orders.

We suggest that those who think of buying a Prairie State incubator or brooder during the coming season, place their orders at once and avoid the delay which is liable to occur later in the season.

Isn't the most popular incubator the best one for you to buy?

Send for catalogue "I"

Prairie State Incubator Co., HOMER CITY, PA.

of three, consisting of Henry Steinmesch, of St. Louis, as chairman, and two others to be named by Mr. Steinmesch, was decided upon, and the co-operation of Chief Coburn was asked in the plan recommended.

After considerable investigation agreement was reached that the fee for feeding and cooping be placed at a maximum of 50 cents for a single specimen and \$1 each for breeding pens. The committee recommended that the fee for coops be sent in with a coupon attached to the entry blank, the coupon to be addressed to the chairman of the committee.

Recommendation was also made to Chief Coburn that all varieties hereafter recognized by the American Poultry Association prior to the printing of the final prize-list be incorporated in the World's Fair classification. Recognition was asked for exhibits of dressed poultry and eggs, including market methods, and of a show of appliances relating to the poultry industry and poultry papers and other literature. The recommendation was made that the displays of incubators and brooders be held in connection with the poultry show.

A Home-made Drinking Fountain.

I have used a drinking fountain for my chickens this summer which I liked very much. I get unglazed flower pots about six inches across the top, and saucers more than large enough to set them in bottom up.

I close the hole in the bottom of the pot with a cork, cement or calcined plaster, and with a file bore a hole in the pot about half or three-quarters of an inch from the top. I fill the pot with water, put the saucer over it, then invert it and I have a fountain that is heavy enough to stay in place, easy to clean, and, best of all, keeps the water cool longer than anything I have ever used. I suppose that is because the pots are porous and the water evaporates.—E. T. Farnham, in *Farm Poultry*.

The next annual meeting of the American Buff Plymouth Rock Club has been ordered, by the Executive Committee, to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, during the New York Poultry Show, on January 6th, 1904. All members of the Club are requested to attend. Those who intend showing and who are not members should join immediately, if they wish to be eligible to compete for Club prizes.

For particulars address,
W. C. DENNY, Sec'y & Treas.,
Rochester, N. Y.

Rhode Island Reds.

One of America's poultry judges who himself is interested in the other two colors represented by our national flag (not the red)—perhaps a case of color blindness—prophesied a year or more ago, that the Rhode Island Reds would never be admitted to the Standard of Excellence. For our own comfort and consolation we bear in mind the fact not every wise man is a prophet, and that pre-vision is one of the exceedingly rare faculties possessed by mortal man.

There are other men, and women, too, not entirely devoid of "knowledge applied," who confidently assert that the Reds will be admitted to the Standard of Excellence, and were we pressed for the ground of our confidence individually would say, because of their "many excellences!" and when admitted will form a star so beautiful and brilliant as to constitute a rare diadem in the jewels of American product.

"Not admitted," and why not? Will it be for lack of "excellence"?

Excellence may be fairly defined as "anything which excels of its kind." The query therefore which arises in relation to the Reds is this, viz: Along what lines or in what characteristic must a breed of fowls excel in order to be sufficiently excellent to be admitted to the American Standard of Excellence? The answer will be found along three lines: first, meat; second, egg production; and third, beauty or fancy.

As to the first or flesh characteristic. May we inquire what is required in order to attain to excellence? Our answer being (1) rapidity of growth; (2) smallness of bone; (3) the smallness of per cent. of offal in the dressed carcass; (4) the proper distribution of flesh and especially to the breast region; and (5) fineness of quality of flesh flavor.

Now as measured along these five lines, comprising the first or meat test. Can and does any one object to the Reds being voted excellent? We have tested them by the side of other kinds and the "Reds were not wanting." We have also applied the tooth test, and the memory causes it to water—to the point of drooling—even yet.

Let us pass to the second characteristic viz: that of prolificacy. All will concede the Reds to be great layers, but as yet, sufficient regard has not, perhaps, been paid, in breeding, to rigid selection along the egg line—they being a comparatively new breed—nor of breeding sire to daughters with a view of increasing prolificacy; the Reds are layers simply because of their inherent egg-laying passion; they are built that way and cannot help it. One reference to our own must suffice. One of our 1903 Red pullets has, under actual and exact test, laid for us 30 eggs in the 31 days of one month (this season). A friend who keeps 600 Red hens declares to me over his own signature that he places no hen in his breeding pens that has not during her first laying year of 365 days laid 190 eggs or more. Another friend from cold Wisconsin assures me, in writing, that his entire flock of Reds average 200 eggs per hen per year. A Mr. Black, writing in the *Ohio Farmer* (published in Cleveland), under date of April 3, 1903, gives the result of the testing of two Red hens by one of his friends—the one laying 279 eggs and the other 283 eggs during the year. If the Reds are thus prolific now, what will they be in a few years hence under rigid selection and culture?

Then the third characteristic, Beauty,

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TO FERTILE EGGS



REASONABLE attention and care are necessary in the successful hatching and rearing of poultry. Even mother hen has to attend to business in order to carry a brood of chicks through the period of babyhood. **CORNELL INCUBATORS** are automatically regulated, easily ventilated, and require little attention—five to ten minutes twice a day will do the business on a 216 egg machine.

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Baby chicks should be looked after oftener than twice a day. But two minutes, five or six times a day with **PEEP-O'-DAY BROODERS** until chicks are ten days to two weeks old, is all that is required. After that three or four times a day is enough. If you do not already know from experience that **Cornell Incubators and Peep-O'-Day Brooders** are the **Acme of Perfection** in poultry hatching and rearing, write at once for free catalog.

CORNELL INCUBATOR MFG. CO.

Box 45, Ithaca, N. Y.



Trinity School for Girls,
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., Aug. 19, '08.

The Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co., Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sirs—The incubator and Peep-O'-Day Brooder bought from you in May have more than proved your statements. An incubator was entirely new to me, but by following your directions, the first hatch was 75 per cent of the fertile eggs; the second was 87 per cent, the third 80 per cent. During this last hatch I had to be away for 36 hours during the second week and a six-year-old child managed the temperature, cooled the eggs (in the incubator) and turned them by hand, after an older child lifted out the tray for her. That speaks well for the simplicity and the reliability of the machine. The brooder has been a comfort. The third brood was put into it two days ago, and all three broods have done well. It is a far better and more trustworthy mother than a hen. About November, we shall need another incubator and two or three brooders, and we see no need to look further than the Cornell and Peep-O'-Day. With best wishes,

Faithfully yours,
SISTERS OF THE RESURRECTION,
By Sister in charge of the Trinity Home School

Fancy. Who is there, may I inquire, that has not been affected, yea, charmed, by beauty? Think we would all confess to having been and to being susceptible to it, "less" or more—a few less, but the many "more." The writer long ago found himself in the ranks of the latter class which may also account for his being a warm friend and admirer of fowls, the females of which (such as we try to breed) are long and horizontal in keel, oblong in shape, and clothed in beautiful plumage of soft orange red color, yet bright, called in New Club Standard "reddish buff," with black tail feathers, also a slight dotting or ticking of black in the lower rear hackle feathers, their beaks being orange or red hoon in color, as are also their smooth shanks and these birds of beauty we call Rhode Island Red hens.

The throat, breast, thighs, and fluff of the males are of the same orange red color as that of the females, the hackle, back, wing-bows and saddle being a fraction deeper in shade and having such gloss, luster and sheen, together with their lustrous greenish-black tails, with deep red russet coverts, to behold and contemplate such birds for the first time, one instinctively and with bated breath wonders "from whose handiwork came these graceful creatures of such rare beauty and dazzling sheen, but that of the Great Artist—the All-father," and these creatures are Rhode Island Red males. The conclusions may be epitomized as follows, viz:

1. Meat—fryers, broilers, roasters, capons and dressed fowls. Verdict—Money makers, hence "excellent."

2. Egg Production—At the top as year-round business hens. Verdict—money makers, hence "excellent."

3. Beauty—Incomparable Verdict—Super "excellent."

With these purse, eye, and soul-filling excellencies, what American will vote against the admission of the Rhode Island Reds to the American Standard of Excellence?—*Dr. J. Martin in Poultry Success.*

Buff Plymouth Rock Club Notice.

During the coming show season the members of the Buff Plymouth Rock Club living in Conn., Illinois, Iowa, Mass., Missouri, New York, Ohio, and Penn., will compete for nine silver cups, one being offered by the Club, to the members in each of the above states for having ten or more members. The place for the competition to these cups is left to the members of each of the several states. The Vice-President has charge of the vote in his state.

The Club is willing to donate a cup to the breeders of every state in the union, if they will comply with the conditions which call for ten members, in good standing on the books, from any one state.

The annual catalogue will be issued as soon as possible after the annual meeting which is to be held in New York on January 6, 1904, during the New York Poultry Show.

The Secretary, W. C. Denny, Rochester, N. Y., will send further particulars and a catalogue for a two-cent stamp.

THE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE.

The Beautiful American Variety That Has the Rich Plumage and Markings of the Light Brahma.

Some little time ago the writer stated, in speaking of new Wyandottes, that the Columbian Wyandotte originated in Rhode Island and that they came from a cross of White Wyandottes and Light Brahmas. Mr. H. S. Babcock took exception to this, but in doing so he seemed to have overlooked the fact that the writer spoke of "The New Wyandotte," and not the old-time kind that was shown so many years ago at the Columbian Exposition. The new and up-to-date Columbian Wyandotte has a perfect right to claim birthright on the soil of Rhode Island, not only because it has been perfected there, but because the Rev. B. M. Briggs, who originated it, has moved to the same State, and while we shall relate the origin of the early-day type, we have no hesitation in saying that no one believes that the present-day specimens have any such origin as the Barred Plymouth Rock and White Wyandotte cross.

As reported, it is stated that the original long-time-ago Columbian Wyandottes came from a cross of a White Wyandotte hen and a Barred Plymouth Rock male. Now, we do not intend to discredit this, nor shall we object to Mr. Babcock's statement that he gained the same results from the cross of a Pea Comb Barred Plymouth Rock and a White Plymouth Rock, as stranger things than this have happened under the many experiments of Mr. Babcock. At the same time the present-day Columbian Wyandotte is so distinctive in shape of head, shape of tail, and carriage, that any one who knows anything whatever of poultry will immediately connect them with the Brahma family.

With all "honor to whom honor is due," and with great respect for the service of the Rev. B. M. Briggs to the poultry fraternity, we are disposed at this time to give great credit to Mr. William B. Richardson, of Rhode Island, for having persistently cared for, improved, and advanced this variety of Wyandottes to their present high state of perfection. This variety was known prior to the Columbian Exposition, having been named after that national event. They were held back because there were so many other white fowls claiming public attention, and the color and markings of these Wyandottes at that time were so imperfect as to detract from them in comparison with the Light Brahma whose plumage they had donned. They lacked good neck-striping, there was but little evidence, if any, of lacing about the tail, flights and secondaries very imperfect. To-day this is very much changed, and during the past winter some beautiful specimens were shown.

This variety, like many of the Wyandottes, has had a hard time to gain a christening. At first they were called Brah-Wyandotte or Bra-Wyandotte, and many claimed that they should not be called Wyandottes at all, but that they must be called Bare-Legged Brahmas; and one, more enthusiastic than the others, called them "Braylings" at a show where the writer was judging. The matter of naming fowls seems to take with it much of trouble, and, at times, injury to the variety itself. The Rev. Briggs is quite persistent, we understand, in claiming that not a drop of Brahma

blood flows in their veins, unless Brahma blood flows in the veins of the White Wyandotte. Every one knows that the original Silver Wyandotte had Brahma blood in its make-up, and every one will believe for all time to come that the Columbian Wyandotte has Light Brahma blood in its make-up, whether the originator aided in having it there or not. The originator of the Silver Wyandotte discredits the presence of some of the blood that those who finished the Silver Wyandotte know to be part of its make-up, as they themselves had to do with the final making of this valuable variety.

As we see the Columbian Wyandotte to-day they are very handsome fowls. They do lack the best of Wyandotte shape, leaning, as they do, to the Brahma shape. The combs are good; color and markings so greatly improved as to make them worthy of a membership among the American varieties. They have, like the Brahmas, the most beautiful golden yellow beak and shanks, which are very attractive. We do not know of any other Wyandotte that seems to show these features as strongly as they do. In fact, the color is so pure and true that it attracts one's attention immediately. This fact must make them very popular as a market fowl with us.

If the present-day Columbians had the influence of the Barred Plymouth Rock in them that influence would most certainly bring to them the bad markings on shanks, and at times on beak, as well as bars in the plumage, as come to both the White Wyandottes and the White Plymouth Rock. As the result of observation and inquiry we do not find this to be the case, as there seems to be less of this influence in this new variety than in either the White Wyandotte or the White Plymouth Rock; but the Brahma characteristics seem present in so many sections of the Columbian Wyandotte as to encourage one to think or believe them to be a descendant through crossing of the American Light Brahma.

Those who foster the future of this new variety have displayed good judgment in not pushing them too fast for public favor. We believe that it will be of benefit to them to go on as they are, unrecognized in the Standard, as have the Rhode Island Reds for so many years, allowing them to push their way gradually into public favor and gain the position that may belong to them prior to coming into the Standard. They are remarkable egg-producers, quick growing for broilers and all market purposes. None of the American varieties excels them in any of these valuable features that are the real foundation for the future of any new breed or variety.—*The Feather.*

Why I Raise Buff Leghorns.

Like breeders of other strains of poultry I am frequently asked why I raise Buff Leghorns, and will proceed to make a general and intelligent answer, as briefly as possible.

I have bred poultry more or less extensively for twenty years, and in that time have experimented with many breeds, always having in view the variety that would earn the most coin. I have bred about all the popular breeds, and have given them all possible chance incident to poultry breeding. About five years ago the Buff Leghorn came to my notice and I started a pen against the advice of friend and many prominent breeders. They were a new variety, and I liked their

How To Make Money With Poultry and Incubators.

That is the title of our new 1903 book—196 large pages. It is far superior in every way to its predecessors. It contains all that is best in poultry keeping, duck growing, broiler raising, egg farming and the production of winter chickens or roasters, drawn from the experience of the best experts in the country. It fully describes and illustrates the unequalled

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looks; they had a business air I had never observed about any other fowl. Their good qualities soon began to make themselves manifest, and I began to drop out the other breeds, and last spring I discarded my last pen of Barred Rocks, the last of the old has-beens to go.

The Buff Leghorn is a beautiful fowl, and as an egg producer their equal does not exist upon the face of mother earth; as a broiler I have never seen their equal for quality, and they net as much meat at twelve to fourteen weeks as the larger varieties. They dress much easier and nicer than other fowls, have a fine, rich yellow skin and legs. Early pullets commence laying as early as four months and ten days of age; they are the only almost absolutely perfect non-sitter. The incubator must do the hatching, or else some of the old-fashioned biddies. They have earned more money for me by half than any breed of fowls I ever raised, and I find it absolutely impossible to supply the demand for them, and I think it no vain prediction to say that they are the coming fowl; everything points toward it.

To the man who takes no care of his chickens, lets them roost any and everywhere, lay and sit the same way, they are not for him. But the man who houses comfortably, devotes a little care, and makes poultry a part of his business, will find the Buff Leghorn to be a fowl that will not only pay for his keep, but put a handsome balance on the right column of his ledger.—*Henry Bailey, West Point, Miss.*

A Buff Leghorn Catalogue.

The Buff Leghorn Club are now at work on their next catalogue, and solicit ads and membership from all reliable and true fanciers, to be placed in this coming book of valuable information about the Buff Leghorn. The club this winter will offer many handsome Silver Cups and Ribbons at many of the leading shows, and a most beautiful Silver Cup at the New York and Chicago shows. Now is the time for all breeders of this popular variety to become members of this Club, and enjoy the many good things they offer to their members. Any further information will be furnished by Geo. S. Barnes, Sec., Battle Creek, Mich.

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Thompson's famous, prize winning "Rinzel" strain. Eggs from choice matings, special for a few weeks, \$1 for 15. One set or one hundred sets, all same price. Few excellent birds for sale; moderate price. JOHN P. LIGHTFOOT, Penn Yan, N. Y.

BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Hawkins strain direct. Light or dark matings. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—Crowther strain direct—30 eggs, \$1.50. From good utility bred stock 50 cents per dozen. W. D. HOFFES, South Waldoboro. P. O. Address, Lawry, Maine.

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BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHANS. Winners at America's leading shows. Boston, New York, Chicago, have been produced from eggs that I sold at \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. I can also offer some special bargains in stock of both varieties. A trio of either variety at \$5.00. Better trios, \$10.00. GEO. P. COFFIN, Freeport, Maine.

ROSEDALE POULTRY YARDS, South Swansea, Mass. Contains fifteen prize winning Black Langshans at the Pan American, besides N. Y. State Fair, Johnstown, Hagerstown, etc. Extra choice breeding cocks, \$1 to \$5, also R. C. R. I. Reds. CHAS. F. FISH, Prop.

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YOUNG CHICKS, newly hatched and two to ten weeks old. Thoroughbred. Market and exhibition. Shipped safely any distance. Better than eggs for hatching. Try them instead at no higher prices. VILLEVIEW POULTRY FARM COMPANY, Salem, N. Y.

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WHITE, BLACK, BUFF and **PARTRIDGE** Cochins, \$2 to \$5 each. Eggs \$3 per 15, straight. Circular free. DR. H. F. BALLARD, Chenoa, McLean Co., Illinois.

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SHOVE'S RHODE ISLAND REDS won 4 prizes at New York, 1902. The season of 1901 will find us breeding the Single, Rose and Pea Combs, as well as our popular strain of Houdans. Eggs for hatching \$2 per 13, \$5 per 40. Also Belgian Hares and Homing Pigeons. Stock for sale. Send for Circular. DANIEL P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass.

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MY PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES won at Boston 1st, and 6th cockerels, 2nd and 4th hens, 2nd and 6th pullets; and 4 specials; Philadelphia, 2nd Cockerel, 3rd cocks; Brockton, 1st hen; Malden, 3 firsts. Stock for sale. Eggs \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. H. J. MANLEY, Maplewood, Mass.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES ONLY. If that is what you want, write us. We have hatched hundreds for our fall and winter trade, from large, snow-white birds. If you want stock or eggs, place your order at once. Eggs half-price, \$1.50 per 15. LOUDEN POULTRY YARDS, Riverside, Conn.

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SINGLE COMB BROWN AND WHITE LEGHORN Cockerels, to make marked improvement in your egg yield for utility purposes, \$1 each. Our stock is of the best. If interested in the fancy and exhibition birds, write for prices. WILLIAMS & TUTTLE, Naugatuck, Conn.

CHERRY VALLEY POULTRY YARDS—A few choice S. C. Brown and White Leghorns. Cockerels for sale cheap. Also S. C. Black Minorcas and Black Javas. Write for price list and catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. CHAS. H. FILE, Prop., Rouseville, Venango Co., Pa.

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Buy Stock in the Fall.

Continued from Page 5.

those who always buy in the fall are usually better satisfied. When he keeps his stock till spring, he will be lucky if some of the cockerels are not frosted on the comb or have met with some other accident, and when they leave his place the customer who receives them does not for a moment think that if he had bought his trio in the fall, he would have avoided many little difficulties that come in the way in the spring. During the fall, the breeders have large numbers of young stock on hand. They sell at reasonable rates, and the buyer stands a chance of getting the best, as fowls cannot always be judged until fully grown. Another advantage of fall buying is that the purchaser has the opportunity of pushing the fowls forward by liberal feeding and good care. This is very desirable, if they are intended to lay well. No matter what the breed may be, if they are not properly managed, they will not give satisfaction. And we may safely say, that the money spent for a trio of good breeding fowl, will be found at the close of the season, to have been a good investment.—*Poultry Keeper*.

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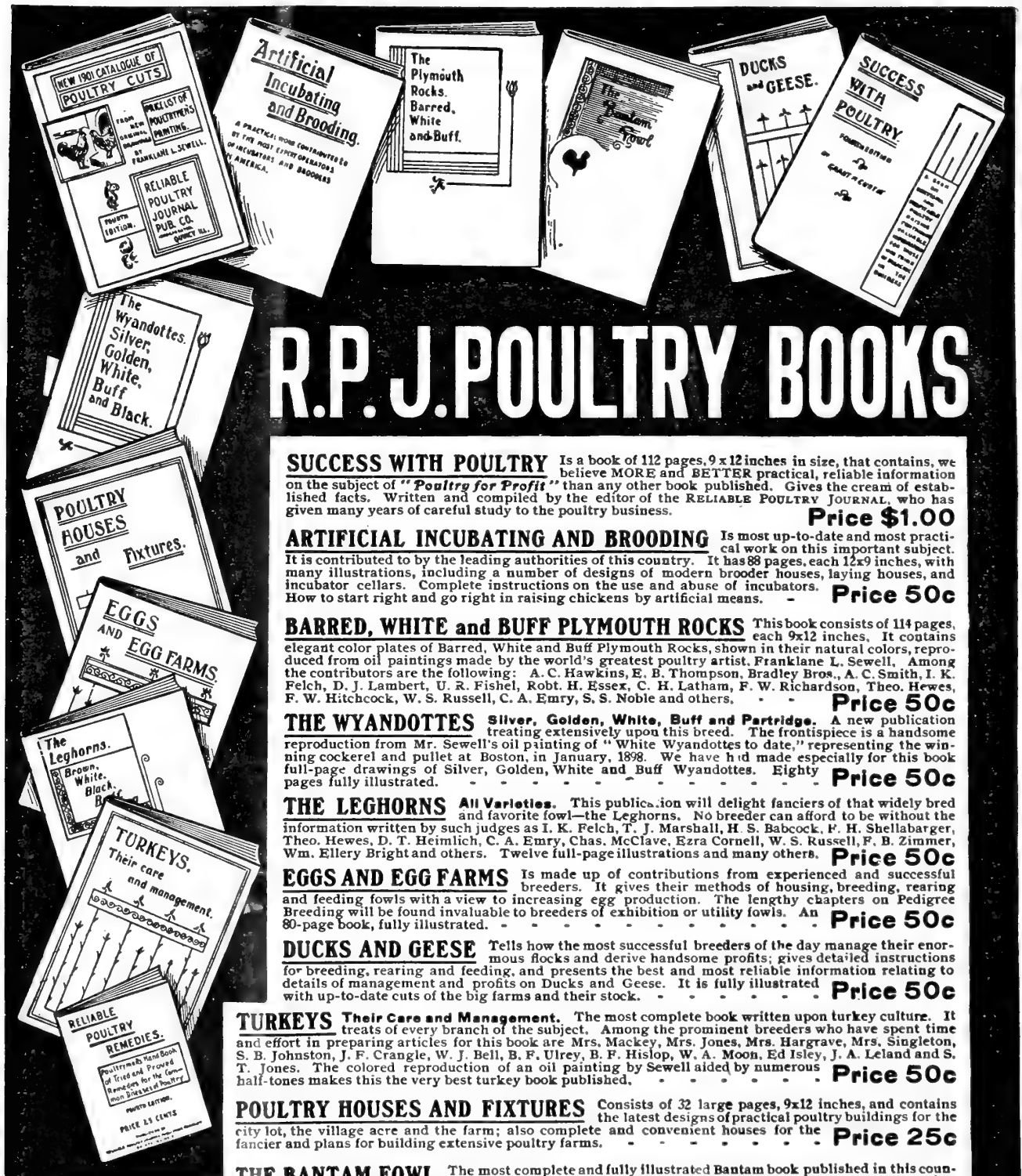
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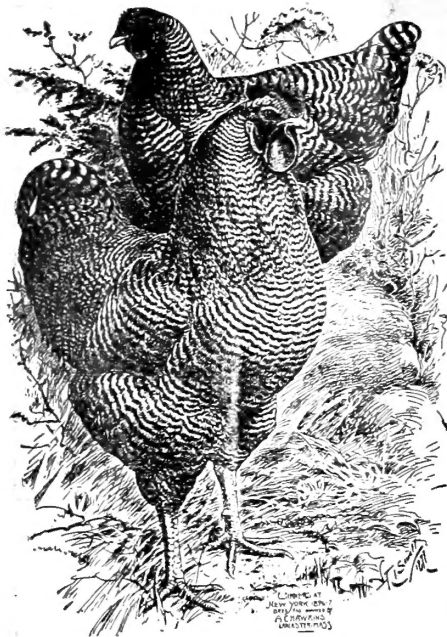
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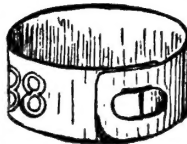
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